Num. 4058

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Tuesday, October 14, 1746.

Since our last arrived two Holland Mails.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Oct. 9.

At the Camp of Grondza, October 9. N. S.

THE Paſſage of the Jaar was effected the 7th inſtant. The Army marched at 4 in the Morning in 8 Columns, the Artillery making the 9th. This March was made ſo near the Enemy, that we gave them a fair Opportunity of attacking what Part of the Army they pleaſed, and Meaſures were taken to give them a good Reception. Sir John Ligoner led the left Wing of the Horſe, and after they were paſſed, he remained with the Prince of Lorrain and the Marſhal at the Head of the Defilé, till the Rear Guard and every thing was paſſed without ſeeing an Enemy, tho' they heard the Alarm and the general Beat in their Camp. This being done, they went towards the Left to ſee the Poſition of our new Camp. During which Time, the Enemy having poſted Batteries where our Left was before, and alſo on the riſing Grounds on this Side of the Jaar overagainſt the Prince of Waldeck's old Camp, 7 Brigades of their Foot appeared on the riſing Ground, as alſo about 50 or 60 Squadrons of Horſe, and all their Light Troops. The Cannonading then began, and was very hot on both Sides. The French were beginning to paſs the River, and to form upon the riſing Ground where the Dutch were encamped in the Morning. The Prince and Marſhal Bathiani being come up with the 8 Battalions and 8 Squadrons commanded by Lieutenant General Drukleben, made ſuch a Diſpoſition, and gave ſuch Orders, that tho' our Irregulars were a little roughly handled, being but few in Number, what had paſſed of the French was immediately attacked, broken and beaten back into the Ravine. In the mean time our Army was ordered to be under Arms, and lay ſo all Night; the Enemy retired about Midnight, and Yeſterday Morning we encamped. This Affair has coſt us about 350 Men; and the Enemy, who were repulſed, double the Number. The Hanoverian Troops have loſt ſome few Officers, the Heſſians more Men in proportion, and the Engliſh very few. Johnſon's Regiment petitioned to attack the Enemy, and did it with ſo good a Countenance that they got great Reputation. There is not yet any Liſt of the killed and wounded. Count Clermont joined Marſhal Saxe yeſterday, ſo that they are now in their full Force, and are reckoned to amount to 198 Battalions. The 3 Engliſh Battalions under the Command of Brigadier General Houghton, are to be this Day at Maeſtricht. Two Bavarian Battalions arrived Yeſterday.

From the Camp at Ambie near Maeſtricht, Oct. 12. N. S.

Count Clermont having joined the Grand Army under Marſhal Saxe upon the 9th, the Enemy made a Motion upon the 10th, and paſſed the Jaar that Afternoon with their whole Force. This Motion having convinced us that their Intention was to attack us, our heavy Baggage was that Night ſent to Maeſtricht; Orders were given for the Foot to ly with their Accoutrements on, the Horſe to be ſaddled, and the whole Army to be under Arms an Hour before Day. The Diſpoſitions were made at Prince Charles's Quarters for receiving the Enemy by the Prince and Marſhal Bathiani, with great Skill and Judgment, and every Perſon being at his Poſt, early the next Morning we perceived the Enemy in the Plain, marching towards us, their Foot being formed into three Columns, with a large Train of Artillery at the Head of each Column.

Our Right was extended upon a Plain half a Mile beyond Grondza, having the Villages of Endift, Sling and Fexhe in their Front, which they occupied with 12 Battalions. Betwixt the laſt Village and Liers was a Plain, and this was in Front of the Hanoverian Infantry. In Front of the Britiſh and Heſſian Foot was the Village of Liers: In Front of the Hanoverian Cavalry was that of Warem, and betwixt the Scots Grays and the Left of the Dutch Line was the Village of Roucoux. Major General Zaſtrow, with two Britiſh, 4 Hanoverian, and two Heſſian Battalions, having Brigadier Douglaſs under him, was ordered to defend theſe three laſt Villages; Prince Waldeck, who was to have defended that of Roucoux, having been obliged to poſt a great Detachment in the Suburbs of Liege, upon Intelligence that the French deſigned to take Poſt there that Night. The Prince of Heſſe and General Howard, with the Foot that remained, were to endeavour to ſupport theſe three Villages, and the Cavalry to fall upon any of the French Horſe that might attempt to paſs betwixt them, or as much as poſſible to protect our Flank to the Dutch.

The Enemy in three Columns was by this Time advanced ſo near, that three Batteries, which we had erected, began to play upon them. They immediately attacked Prince Waldeck's Left with great Fury, but were repulſed ſeveral Times with extraordinary Bravery by that Prince and the Troops under him. The Scots Brigade particularly behaved extremely well: They were however overpowered by Numbers, and forced to give Way after a very gallant Defence. Our three Villages were at the ſame Time attacked by 55 Battalions, in Columns, by Brigades; and as ſoon as one Brigade was repulſed, another came on: And our 8 Battalions under Major General Zaſtrow, after having done wonderfully well, were at laſt obliged to abandon the Villages of Warem and Roucoux, the Major General ſupporting himſelf ſtill at Liers, with the Battalions under Prince Frederick and Major General Howard. Sir John Ligonier rallied the Battalions, which had ſuffered ſo much,

the Hanoverian Regiment of Maidell, and the Heſſian Regiment of Manſpach, having ſtood their Ground to the laſt, and refuſed Quarter, ſo that few of them eſcaped. The Battalions of Boetflayer and Donop ſuffered likewiſe extremely, notwithſtanding which they rallied, and drove the Enemy, who were advancing into the Plain, back again to the Village. The Battalions of Graham and Howard, which were in Roucoux, loſt alſo a great many Men, but to the laſt maintained a Hollow Way, where they were poſted by Sir John Ligonier, and were of great Uſe, Brigadier Douglaſs, who commanded them, having done every Thing that a good and gallant Officer could do. As ſoon as Prince Waldeck, whoſe Troops had begun to give Way, was informed that the Villages were loſt, he retreated in good Order, and taking behind our Left, marched towards the Meuſe, by St. Peter's Berg.

In theſe Circumſtances our Retreat was reſolved, and executed in the following Manner.

The three Battallions which Sir John Ligonier had ſent for in the Night from Maeſtricht, and who arrived with Brigadier General Houghton, as the Action was beginning, were placed in a right Angle with the Scots Grays facing the Flank, which the Dutch had before, when this came even with the Prince of Heſſe, he had Orders to join that. General Somerfelt had formed another Flank a little farther to receive us, and the Prince and Marſhal another under Prince Dourlach, and when we came there, we found by the Prince's and Marſhal's Diſpoſition, a Rear Guard of 20 Squadrons, 12 Battallions, and 12 Companies of Grenadiers; ſo that in Spight of perhaps 100 Pieces of Cannon, and all the Musket Shot they could bring to bear, the Retreat was made with great Regularity and Order; the Rear-Guard conſiſted of the Imperialiſts, the Marſhal inſiſting upon it, as they had not ſuffered in the Action. We have certainly quitted the Field with as little Diſadvantage as could be in a Battle, if that can be called a Battle, where two Thirds of our Army were not engaged, the Action having been wholly upon the Left. The Enemy did not think fit to purſue us; but not being able, for want of Wood in this advanced Seaſon, to ſtay on the other Side of the Meuſe, we paſſed that River this Morning. We have not yet the Liſt of the Killed and Wounded; the French cannot have loſt leſs than 10,000 Men, and our Loſs in the Groſs, is not more than 5000. The Cannonading was terrible on both Sides.

Count La Lippe and Lieutenant General Smiſſart are wounded, Major General Veldtman killed, Lieutenant Colonel Montague is killed, Major Sowle wounded and taken, Major Kendall has loſt a Leg, Sir Harry Nisbet is killed, and many others, who are not as yet known. Manſpach's Regiment has ſix Captains killed, and Maidell's has not one Officer left. The Enemy had not leſs than 170 Battalions upon the Field of Battle. Our Cavalry ſhewed the greateſt Deſire to fall upon that of the Enemy, but they kept themſelves conſtantly under the Protection of their Foot and Cannon; and when the French Infantry came out upon the Plain, they galloped up with great Spirit to charge them, Lord Rothes being at the Head of the firſt Line, and Lord Crawford at the Second of the Engliſh, and drove them back Sword in Hand into the Hedges, much faſter than they came od.

What contrtbuted greatly to our ill Succeſs in this Action, was, That the People of Liege had the Night before introduced the French into the Town, and put them into Poſſeſſion of it, juſt in Prince Waldeck's Back, whoſe Diſpoſition was excellently made before that Accident, having a Flank upon his Left of eight Battalions, with a great Ravine, and very difficult Ground before them, and his Left Wing of Horſe to ſupport it.

Prince Charles of Lorrain, and Marſhal Bathiani, gave their Orders in all Parts through the whole Action with the greateſt Judgment and Intrepidity.

Hague, Octob. 14. *N. S.* By ſeveral Letters from Paris we have Advice, that they had receiv'd News by Expreſs from Britany, that an Engliſh Squadron had landed a Body of Men at Quinperlay, who after plundering ſome rich Convents and Villages in that Neighbourhood, which refuſed to pay the Contributions demanded, march'd to Port L'Orient the 4th or 5th Inſtant, N S. That the Principal Commiſſary of the Eaſt India Company, with an Officer of the Port, and a Captain of Horſe who was in Garriſon there, went out thereupon to confer with the Engliſh General upon the Articles of Capitulation for the Surrender of the Place, but that not being able to come to any Agreement, the Engliſh attacked, and entred the Town on the 6th, and had done ſuch Damage to the Magazines of the Company, as, according to ſome Letters, amounted to Three Millions of Livres, though other Accounts ſay, they found no conſiderable Quantity of Merchandizes there. That the Britiſh Troops, after having ſpent ſeven Hours only at Port L'Orient, marched to beſiege Port Louis.

That the French Court, upon the Receipt of the above News, had ſent Orders for raiſing the Ban and the Arriere Ban of the Province, in order to oppoſe the farther Progreſs of the Britiſh Troops; and that the City of Paris was in ſuch Conſternation, that the Exchange was ſhut up on Saturday the 8th inſtant N. S. and the Actions of the Eaſt India Company bore no Price.

From Wye's Letter, London, Oct. 9.

Letters from the Hague adviſe, that on the 10th inſt. N. S. there was an Action between Parties of the two Armies in the Biſhoprick of Liege, occaſioned by the Allies attempting to change their Camp. The French attacked their Rear Guard, and planted Cannon upon the Eminencies, but the Allies gained their Point; the Dutch ſignalized themſelves very much, and the Artillery of the French is ſaid to be the only thing that ſaved them from an entire Defeat. The Loſs is computed to be pretty equal on both Sides; the Action laſted from Noon till 3 in the Afternoon. The newly arrived Bavarian Troops ſuffered much, and the Dutch are ſince at St. Giles near the Suburbs of Liege, and Prince Charles encamps with his main Army at Bender.

Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived from Holland, with the agreeable News of an Action on the 11th inſt. N. S. between the Allied Army under the Command of Prince Charles of Lorrain and that of the French under Marſhal Saxe, to the Advantage of the former, who remained Maſters of the Field of Battle, with the Loſs of about 5000 Men only; whereas that on the Part of the French amounted to above 10000.

By the extraordinary Gazette this Night we are told,

that the Allied Army, inſtead of keeping the Field, were obliged to retreat with the Loſs of 5000 of their Men, but of the French 10000.

The HISTORY of EUROPE.
From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

We have by ſo many Channels the Account of Admiral Leſtock's Succeſs, that the Truth of it cannot be doubted. He landed General Sinclair, with 9000 Men to the Weſt of Port l'Orient, either at Quimper corentin or Quimperlay. As the Province of Bretagne is quite unprovided of Troops, this Corps marched without Obſtruction to l'Orient, which they immediately took Poſſeſſion of, and deſtroyed all the Magazines of the India Company, as well as four outward-bound Ships, after having taken out of them all that was valuable. When the laſt Advices came away, the Engliſh were actually bombarding Port Louis, on the other Side of the Mouth of the River Blavet from Port l'Orient. There were ſeveral more Reports, the Truth of which may be expected in our next Journal.

We alſo know that two Affairs have paſſed between the Armies on the Maeſe; a ſmall one on the 7th, N. S, and a more conſiderable one on the 11th. In the former, the Allies had manifeſtly the Advantage, as they carried their Point in the Motion they intended to make, and promiſed fair for defeating the French but for their Artillery. The Dutch behaved well on this Occaſion. Of the latter the Accounts are ſo various, that we muſt wait to have them cleared up by Authority. It only appears in general, that the French had a ſuperior Number engaged, and that the Allies have ſince croſſed the Maeſe: But this Croſſing, it is thought, was the very Thing deſigned by the Motions that brought on the Action, as they had no Places to take up Quarters in, nor Countries to get Proviſions from, on the Left Side of the ſaid River; ſo that if the Particulars contained in the following Account, which is ſaid to have come by a private Letter, are true, we may find, perhaps, that there was no great Diſadvantage on our Side.

Extract of a Letter from Hamy Camp, near Maeſtricht, dated October 12.

Yeſterday the long expected Battle was fought near Liege, the French attacked our Left Wing, which conſiſted of Dutch, who behaved moſt bravely, with the Engliſh, and Heſſians, but were at laſt obliged to retire, upon which the French got into Liege. Our Generals thought it then prudent to draw our Army towards Maeſtricht, to prevent our Communication being cut off, or the French attacking our Rear. We do not call this half a Battle, as there was not half our Front Line engaged, but all thoſe who did behaved well; there are not many Engliſh killed, Sir Harry Nesbit is among the ſlain, and Major Kendall of Douglaſs's Regiment, has loſt a Leg. The Auſtrians were not at all engaged. Our Loſs is computed at about 4000 Men, with the greateſt Part of the Dutch Cannon, four Pieces of Engliſh, and ſome Heſſian; when on the other Hand it is aſſured, the French have loſt upwards of 10,000 Men; we have made a good Retreat over the Maeſe to this Place. I ſend this by the Meſſenger diſpatched from hence with the Particulars of this Action, the Poſt being gone a little before we left the Field.

The Pretender has declared to his Friends at Rome, that his eldeſt Son was retired out of Scotland, and that his youngeſt Son was coming back from France.

From the London Evening Poſt, Oct. 9.

Amſterdam, Oct. 12. We have received Advice by Letters from Paris, that after ſeveral Attempts in divers Places on the Coaſt of Britany, Admiral Leſtock had at length landed General St. Clair with 9000 Men at Quimpercorentin, others ſay at Quimperlay; and that theſe Troops had advanced to Port Louis and Port l'Orient; and having taken Poſſeſſion of the latter, had deſtoyed all the Magazines of the Indian Company, and burnt four Ships ready to ſail to the Indies, after having taken out the Effects and Money that were therein. There is alſo a Letter from the ſame Port, dated the 2d of this Month, which confirms the above Account: Adding, that the Engliſh were ſtill there, and that they had ſet fire to ſeveral Villages, as Blavet, &c. and that there was an inexpreſſible Conſternation throughout all Britany, ſeeing the principal Magazines of Corn, ſuch as Stenneboot, Vannes, Roch Bernard, Quimper, &c. were in Danger of falling into the Hands of the Engliſh, there being but a few Militia in the Province, the Chevalier de Conflans, who lately ſet out from Breſt, having taken the greateſt Part of them on board his Squadron, and that Port Louis itſelf was only guarded by a Detachment of the Burghers of Vannes. The ſame Letters likewiſe ſay, that the Engliſh have detached a Party to Morlaix, that Part of their Fleet will go to Breſt, and that the Toeſin, or Alarm Bell, is rung throughout all the Province, in order to call the People together.

Hague, Oct. 13. According to Letters from Vannes in Britanny of the 4th inſtant 8 or 9000 Engliſh having made a Deſcent upon the Coaſt of that Province, were beſieging and bombarding Port Louis.—*Hague Gazette.*

Paris, Oct. 7. We have received Letters from Vannes in Britanny, adviſing, that on the 30th paſt the Engliſh bombarded and cannonaded Port Louis; that on the 1ſt inſt. a Body of about 6000 Men landed within a League and a half of L'Orient, and that their Deſigns ſeemed to be, to burn the Magazines in that Port, and alſo to take Poſſeſſion of Port Louis. Theſe Letters add, that all the Coaſt was greatly alarm'd.

Other Advices from Britanny import, that the Enemy had indeed form'd ſome Deſign againſt Port Louis and L'Orient; but being inform'd of the Preparations which were making to receive them, they thought fit to ſail away again.—*Hague Gazette.*

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Oct. 14.

We have this Morning an Account, that there happened on the 11th a very obſtinate and bloody Engagement between the Left Wing of the Allied Army and the French; wherein, after a Diſpute of many Hours, the latter was repulſed. The Army has repaſſed the Maeſe; the new Corps of Bavarian Auxiliaries were in the Action: Amongſt the Perſons of Diſtinction that have been killed or wounded on this great and glorious Day, wherein our Forces have gain'd immortal Honour, are Major-

General Veldtman, Count d'Aumale, Major Saumaise, Captain-Lieutenant Vanderduyn of the Guards, and Colonel Buys of the Artillery, killed; the Count de Lippe, Major-General Glenstra, Major-General Smissaert, and Colonel Humstra, wounded.

LONDON, *Oct.* 9.

The Bravery that the Dutch have lately shewn, it is thought, discovers the *present Sense* of their *Masters*, in case the meeting at Breda proves ineffectual, more than the *Declarations* and *Resolutions* that have been hitherto published.

Letters from Paris advise, that they are making Waistcoats lined with Fur, and thick Splatterdashes, for the French Army in the Netherlands, which they say will be in Motion the greatest Part of the Winter.

Bank Stock 134 3 qrs. to 1 half. India Stock 178 1 qr. to 178. South Sea Stock no Price.

From the St. James's Evening Post, Oct. 9.

LONDON, *Oct.* 9.

Yesterday an Express arrived from Holland with an Account, that there had been an Engagement in Flanders, in which the Allied Army had been repulsed, and that the Dutch and Hanoverian Troops had suffered very much; and that three English Regiments coming up, had greatly facilitated the Retreat of the Allies. Col. Montagu is said to be killed.

We hear that out of the List of the Rebels that were condemn'd at Carlisle, and sent to Court, there are three returned, one to be executed, one to be transported, and another whom his Majesty has been pleased to pardon.

It is said that several French Men of War of Force are sailed for the West and East Indies, and that a Ship arrived from Virginia narrowly escaped them.

It is reported that there are Letters from Manchester which mention, that some Tumults had happen'd there since the putting up the Heads of Syddal and Deacon, and that the said Heads have been pulled down by the Populace.

The Hampton-court, Spright, from Stockholm, is arrived at Lynn. She sailed from the Sound along with a Scots Vessel, and were both attacked by a Privateer: The Scotsman was taken, but Captain Spright fought her for a considerable time and at last got off.

EDINBURGH, *October* 14.

William Hamilton, Bassinaker in Potterrow, committed to Prison for stealing Plough Irons is sentenced to be whipt through this City and banished.

We are informed from Air, that the Herring-fishing has gone on so successfully for some Time past on the West Coast, that the Boats are in Danger of being sunk with the Weight of the Numbers taken, before they can reach Land.

We hear the Celebration of the Communion in this City is deferred to the Vacation in December.

From the GLASGOW JOURNAL, Oct. 13.

By a Letter from Inverary, dated October 1. it is said, the French Ships have left our Coasts with a Cargo of Rebels, about 600 in Number, with their pretended Prince.—This is told by Eye-witnesses.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost betwixt Edinburgh and Little-France the 30th September last,

A BRASS-MOUNTED PISTOL.

Whoever brings it to Mr. Jolly Wine-Merchant in Edinburgh, shall be well rewarded.

To be SOLD,

The SECOND STORY of the new Stone Tenement of Land at the Foot of Carrubber's Close, consisting of seven Fire-rooms, all well finished, Closets, Cupboards and Presses, and a Kitchen, the Floor whereof is laid with Flag Stone, with a Garret-room and Cellars, and several other Conveniencies lately made thereupon. Any Person who inclines to make the Purchase, may call for James Graham Writer to the Signet at his House in Bishop's Land, who will show the Progress, and commune with them thereanent. The Entry may be at Martinmas or Whitsunday next.

☙☙☙ Mr. *KENNETH MACKENZIE*, Professor of CIVIL Law in the University of Edinburgh, begins his Colleges on the *Institutions* and *Pandects* on Monday the 3d of November next, at his House in the New Assembly Close.

To be presently SETT jointly or separately for a Term of Years,

TWO FARMS belonging to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, lying at East-park (alias Smeton) in the Parish of Musselburgh.

The arable Land to be entred to at Martinmas next, the Grass and Dwelling-houses at Whitsunday 1747.

¶¶¶ That any Person who can furnish BROKEN GLASS, WOOD, SOAP, FEARN, WHIN or HEATHER ASHES, will meet with due Encouragement from *JAMES MILN* at Leith, or the Glass house in North-Leith, where, in a little Time, GLASS BOTTLES of all Sorts will be manufactured and sold at reasonable Rates.

EDINBURGH: Printed for THOMAS RUDDIMAN and COMPANY, and sold at the Printing-house in the Parliament-close; where *Advertisements* and *Subscriptions* are taken in.